

DEVELOPMENT ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICES Ltd

SUMMARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LOWER BINSTED FARM [BN18 0AS]

[Including WSI for archaeological and
geoarchaeological evaluation for the site]

[Proposed development:
greenhouse & associated reservoir]

[Site Centred at National Grid Reference SU SU979051]



Prepared for Agricultural Investments Ltd
& Binsted Farms Ltd

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&
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Contents

Summary

- 1.0** Introduction
- 2.0** Site location and description
- 3.0** Objectives and methods
- 4.0** Planning background
- 5.0** Archaeological background
- 6.0** Site-specific search/investigation results
 - 6.1** Documentary information
 - 6.3** Site visit
- 7.0** Assessment of archaeological potential
- 8.0** Impact on archaeological resources
- 9.0** Suggested Draft Mitigation Proposals
- 10.0** Acknowledgements
- 11.0** Bibliography

List of Figures and illustrations

- Figure 1:** General site location at original scale of 1:10,000.
 - Figure 2:** Study / application site boundary.
 - Figure 3:** West Sussex Historic Environment Record [HER] [Built and Events].
 - Figure 4:** Summary of archaeological features / find areas [Wardell Armstrong February 2016]
 - Figure 5:** Schematic section through the Aldingbourne and Norton raised beach.
Shows approximate altitude / elevation of the study site.
-
- Table 1:** HER data [Built and Events] Refer to Figure 5 for locations relative to the study site.

Appendices

- Appendix 1:** Colour Plates [Site Walkover]
- Appendix 2:** WSI for proposed site investigation [includes WSI for Paleogeographic Test Pit investigation]

Summary

- *This pre-planning application archaeological desk-based assessment study has been prepared for John Hall Consulting in advance of an application for consent for green house / growing facility and associated reservoir. at the site centred at SU 98107 04623.*
- *Previous investigation on an adjacent site recorded the presence of Iron Age and Romano British activity and possible occupation within the site area. It is reasonable to conclude that similar deposits may extend into the application area, specifically as regards the proposed reservoir site*
- *The site lies at a location and altitude range where groundworks may impact on regionally / nationally significant palaeo-geological deposits [elements of the Brighton Norton Raised / Relict beach system].*
- *It is suggested that the indicated level of archaeological resource within the proposed development area/s should not be viewed as an overriding constraint to development.*
- *It is advised that a program of investigation, post determination, though undertaken in advance of development, should be implemented. This may be secured by imposition of an appropriate Condition/s*
- *A suggested investigation / mitigation strategy accompanies this Desk Based Assessment. It is suggested these works may be undertaken to address any Condition for investigation accompanying any permission that may be granted.*

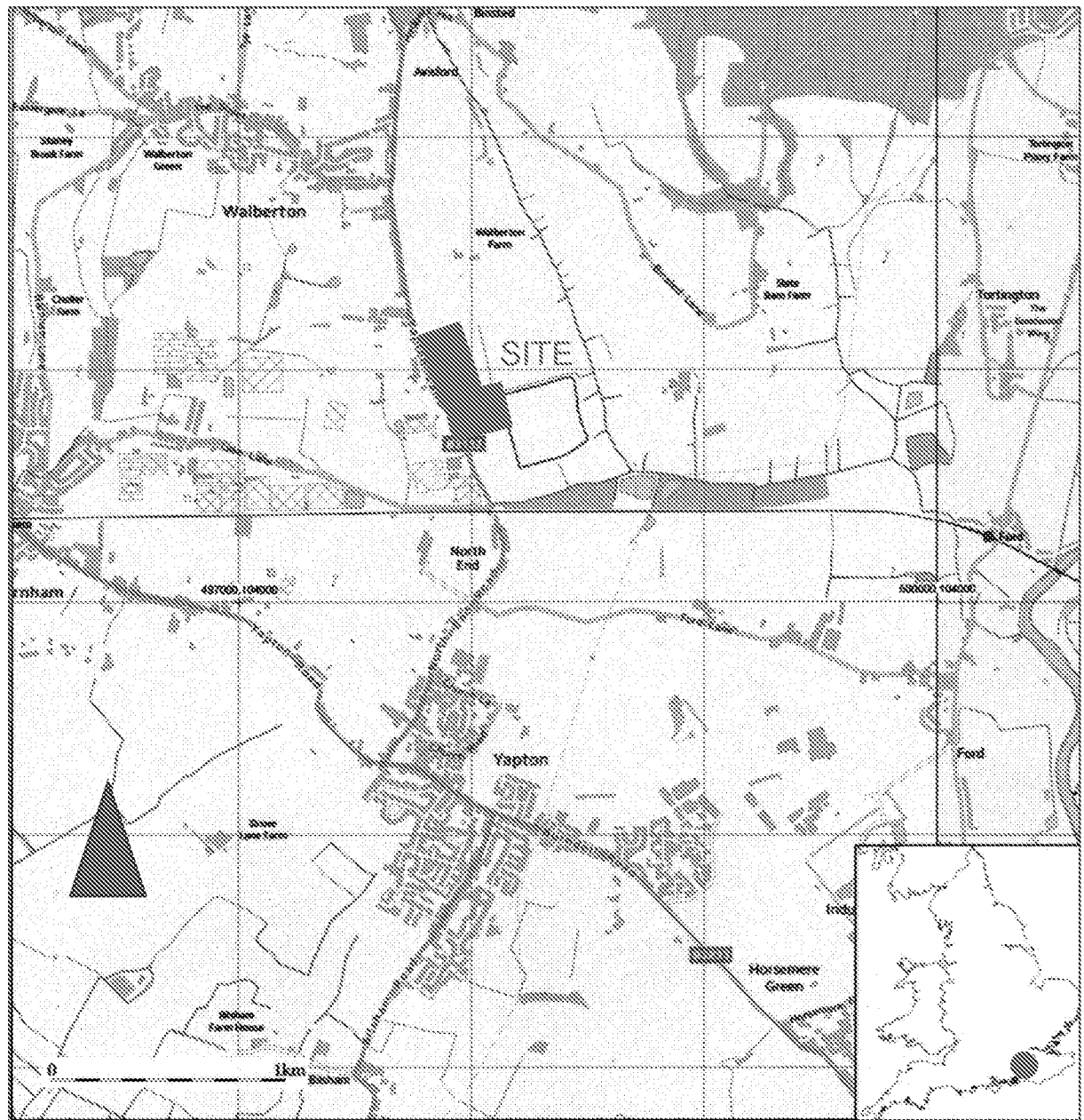


Figure 1: General site location
 at original scale of 1:10,000

Site Centred at National Grid Reference SU
 [O.S. copyright licence number 100048723]

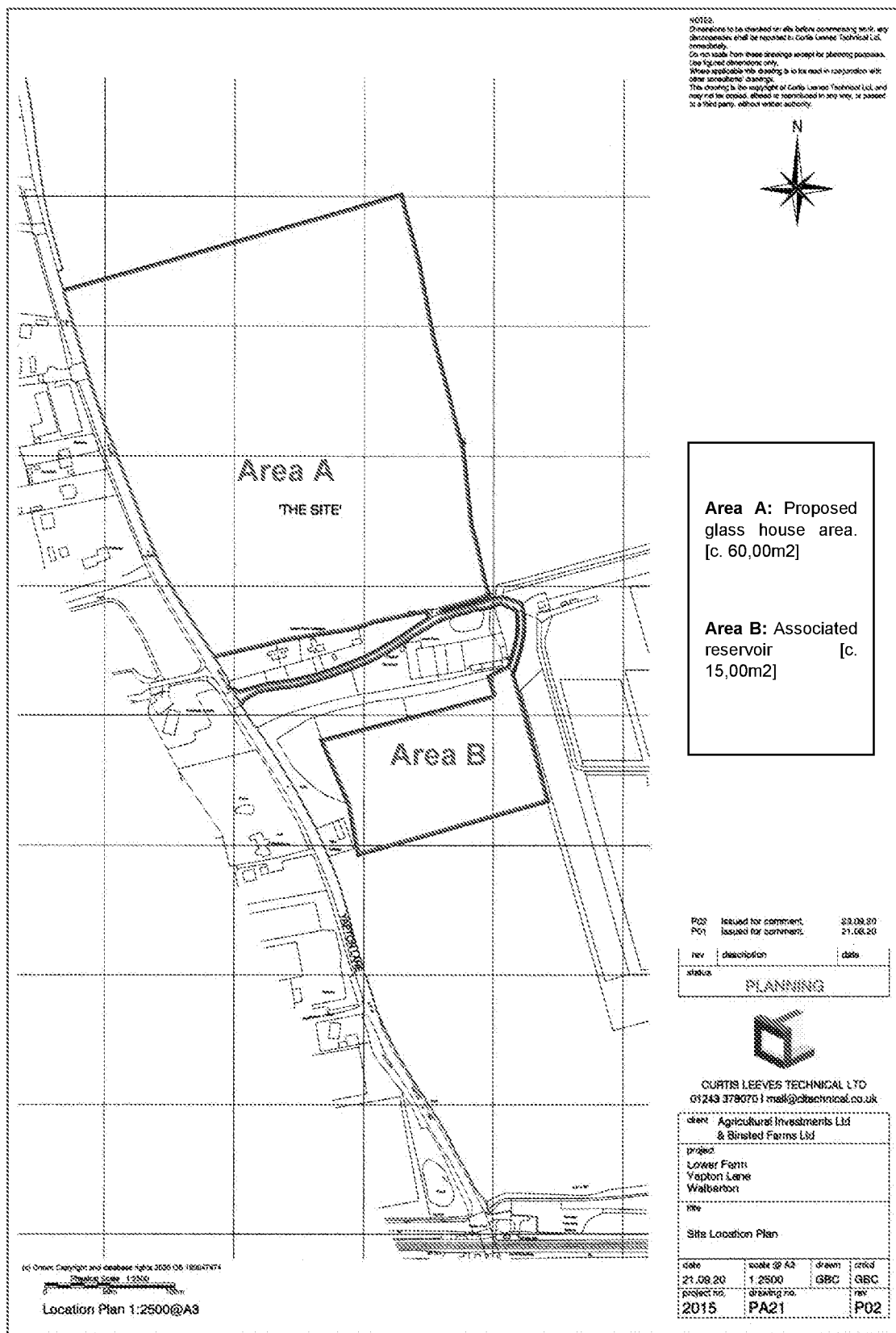
1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This pre-planning application archaeological desk-based assessment was commissioned by John Hall Consulting as agent for the applicant. Its purpose is to assess, without the use of intrusive methods, the archaeological potential of a proposed new greenhouse / growing facility and associated reservoir and landscaping to impact on any heritage and or archaeological resource that may be present within the application site.
- 1.2 The study constitutes an initial assessment of archaeological and heritage assets within the development area as detailed / required by Policy HER DM5 [sections 1.7.1, 16.7.2, 16.7.3 and 16.7.4, and also Policy HER DM6 [paragraphs a, b and c] of the Arun District Council Local Plan [2011-2013].
- 1.3 This will form the basis for a decision-making process that will seek to address the interests of the developer, while ensuring that archaeological and other heritage resources, if present, are not needlessly compromised as a result of developing the site.

2.0 Site location and description [Figures 1 & 2]

- 2.1 The site area is centred at approximately National Grid Reference: SU 497908 105137
- 2.2 The site comprises arable land at Lower Farm, located at the south-eastern extremity of the Parish of Walberton. The site slopes from a high point of +12m above Ordnance at its northern point falling to a low point of approximately low point of +7m AOD in the south-east. [See Figure 2].
- 2.3 Within this general south-eastern facing slope are localised variations in topography, possibly resulting from runoff patterns which have formed small 'valleys' towards streams present to the south and the east of the site. A drainage channel [east west aligned] lies at the south of the site and drains towards the River Arun that is present c. 1.5km from the eastern site boundary.
- 2.4 **Geology:** Solid geology comprises clay silt and sand of either the London Clay formation or the Lambeth Group formation. Superficial geology comprises of brickearth silts [within the northern site Area A] with raised beach deposits of sand and gravel within the southern [Area B] of the site area. (British Geological Survey 2014); the site is located at the Brighton-Norton raised beach and cliff line a deposit which testifies to

a period of relatively higher sea levels were 8m higher than the present day [See Figure 5].



**Figure 2: Study / application site boundary.
 [Areas A and B].**

3.0 Objectives and methods

3.1 The purpose of this report is to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains that may be vulnerable to groundworks associated with the proposed new development; to assess their potential significance and the extent to which construction works are likely to affect them.

3.2 The report is based on information derived from the following sources: -

- The West Sussex Historic Environment Record [HER];
- The Chichester Local Studies Library;
- The West Sussex Record Office, [including local studies published reference sources and maps held in their collections]; and
- A site walkover survey by Christopher Pine of Development Archaeology Services Limited.

3.3 A search of the West Sussex Historic Environment Record [HER] was undertaken for listed buildings and other designated sites such as scheduled monuments, historic battlefields and historic parks and gardens, archaeological sites and findspots and previous archaeological investigations within the vicinity of this assessment site [750m radius from site centre]. The results of this search are presented below in tabulated format at **Table 1**. and their respective locations are shown plotted on **Figure 5**.

3.4 Copies of published historic maps of the area of the assessment site were obtained from the West Sussex Record Office. The results of the historical map regression are presented below in **Section 6.1** of this study. Published reference sources were also consulted at the Record Office and the Chichester Local Studies Library.

3.5 A number of digital photographs of the assessment site were taken during the site walkover survey, which are reproduced below in **Appendix 1**. The results of the site walkover survey are presented in **Section 6.3** of this study.

4.0 Planning background

4.1 This pre-planning application archaeological desk-based assessment study has been prepared following instruction from John Hall Consulting Ltd on behalf of the applicant. Its purpose is to accompany and inform a forthcoming application to develop the site as a combined green house and reservoir facility / installation.

- 4.2 This desk-based assessment report will be submitted to Arun District Council, the Local Planning Authority in support of any forthcoming planning application for proposed development on this site in due course.

5.0 Archaeological background

- 5.1 Records accessed via West Sussex HER) outside the application site search area show a thin scatter of prehistoric activity over the general surrounding area. Findspots for Mesolithic to Bronze Age lithics are also recorded, this date range and type of distribution may be considered 'typical' for the mid elevations of the West Sussex Coastal Plain.
- 5.2 A geophysical survey undertaken over the adjacent solar farm installation undertaken by ArchaeoPhysica Ltd (2015) identified several anomalies that were interpreted as geological or agricultural features. A series of anomalies were thought to be of archaeological interest within the south-east section of the site, possibly forming a series of interlinking ditches
- 5.3 An archaeological evaluation (30/11/2015 - 10/12/2015) undertaken by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology [2016] in advance of the construction of the solar farm immediately to the north and east of the application site was undertaken to test results of the earlier geophysical survey. The results are summarised at Figure 4.
- 5.4 Iron Age activity was concentrated to the east of the north-south paeleo-channel that ran across Trench 3. Trench 4 and 5 contained the highest concentration of archaeologically significant features in the study area. The features identified were Iron Age ditches, an Iron Age to Romano British ditch, a small Iron Age pit and a Romano-British pit surrounded by four postholes. No dating evidence was recovered for the post holes but they may have formed part of a structure within an enclosure formed by ditches to the south, east and north. The ditches and post-holes encountered in this area also point to this being an area of concentrated human activity and probable habitation. The presence of the small pit indicates continued activity in this area of the site during the Romano-British period.
- 5.5 Evidence for past enclosure and sub-division of the landscape was found in five trenches. The archaeological remains, primarily consisting of ditches, were concentrated in Trenches 4 and 5 in the south-eastern part of the site but with a further series of features in Trenches 7, 8 and 9 to the north-west. The data recovered indicated that the ditches were silting/filling during the Iron Age and Romano-British

periods. The survival of the archaeological features and deposits was good across the site

- 5.6 Iron Age features were also recorded to the north-west of the study area (Trench 9). Two north-east to south-west aligned ditches and a pit containing Iron Age pottery sherds show that activity in this period continued across the proposed development area although less intensively than further south-east. The two east-west aligned ditches running across Trenches 7 and 8 have be interpreted as a post-medieval or modern relict hedge-line and a drainage ditch.

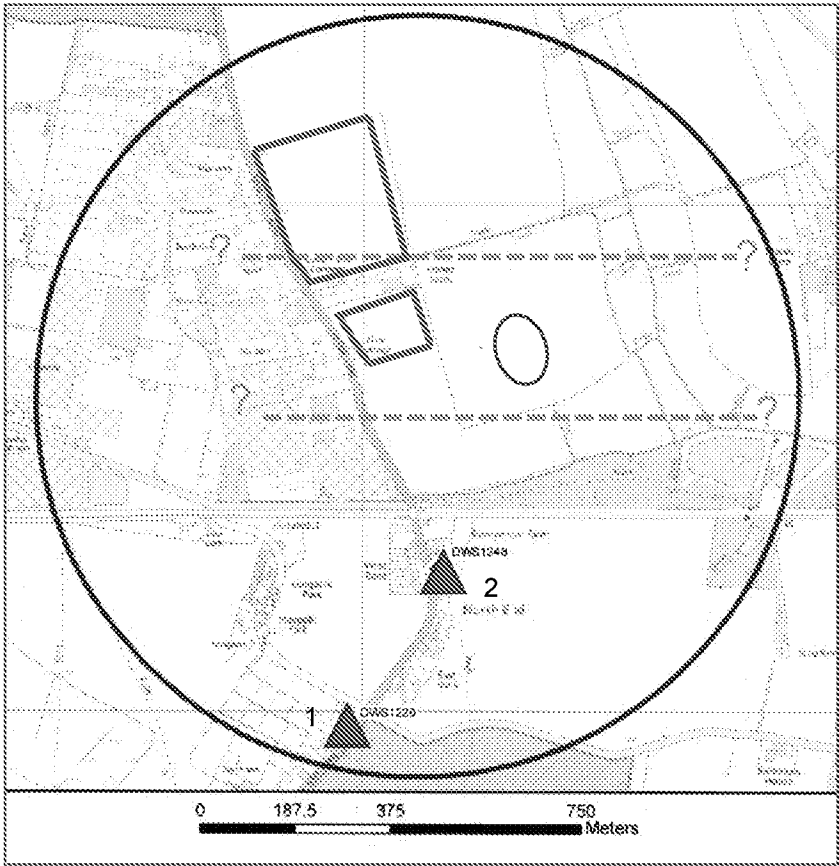


Figure 3: West Sussex Historic Environment Record [HER] Built heritage.

Refer to **Table 1** for detail.

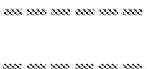
Archaeological find spots/ events. [EWS 1664] ○

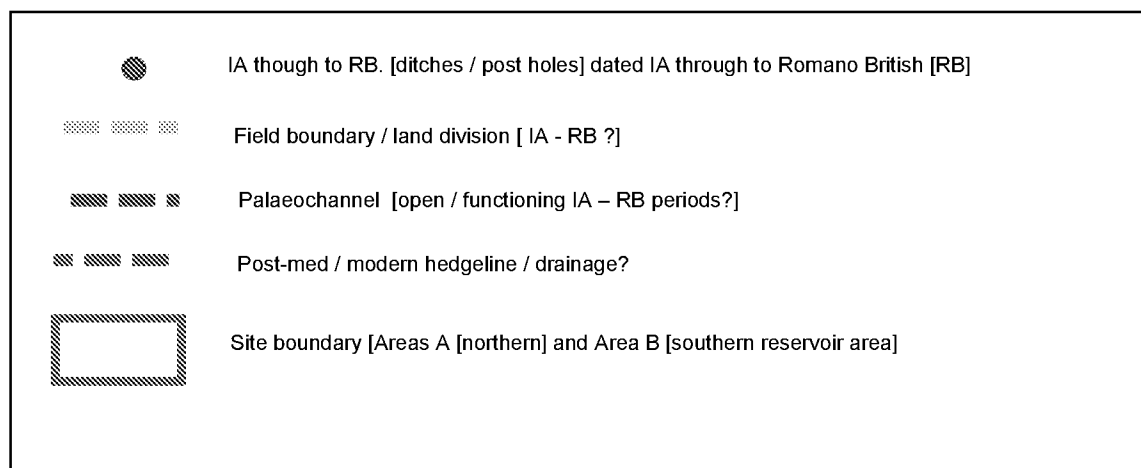
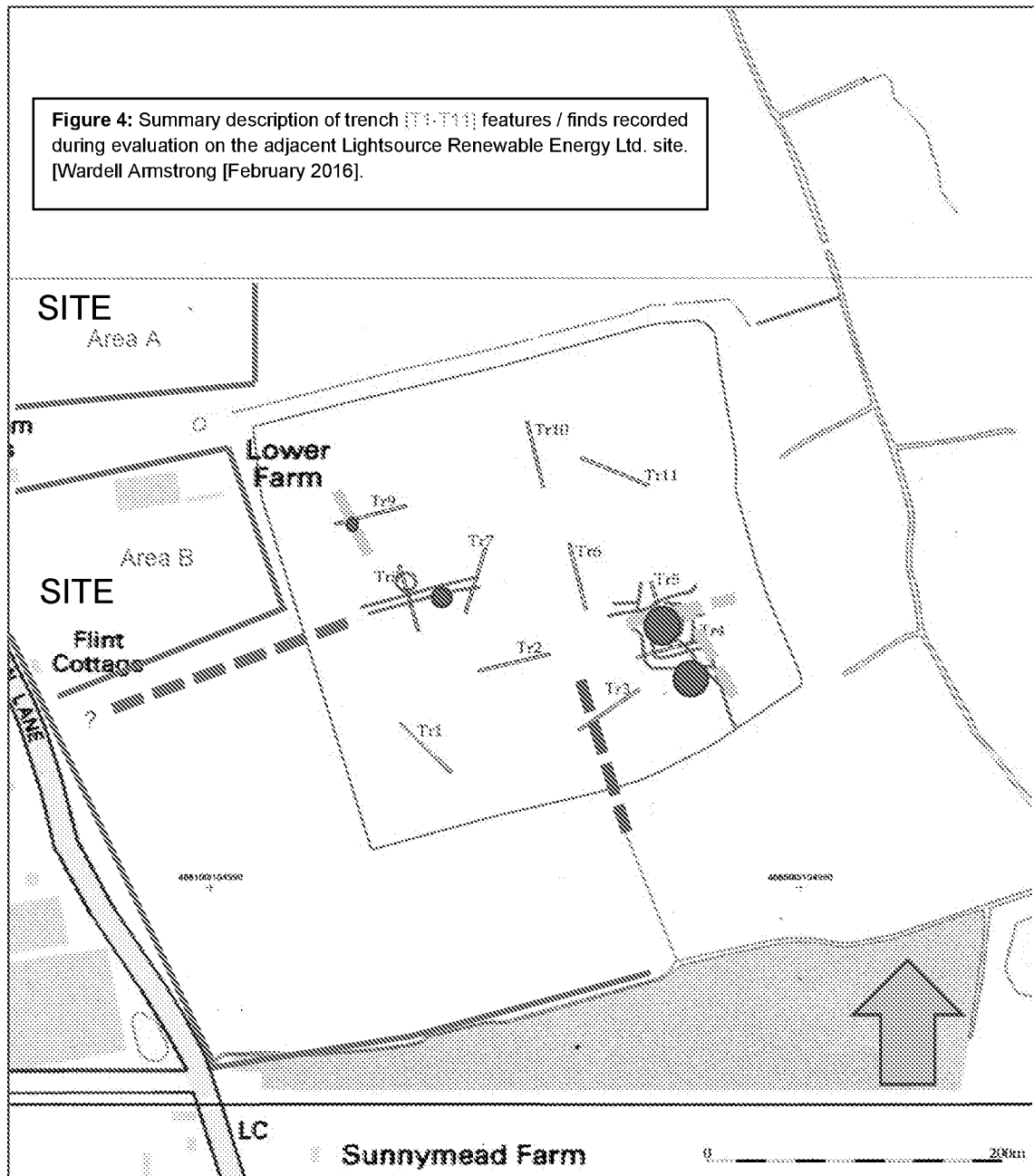
Built heritage ▲

Approximate line of Norton / Brighton cliff line



Table 1: HER record summary [WSCC]

Refer to Figure 3 for location Refer also to Figure 4 for detail of Event EWS 1664.		
1  DWS 1228	Name: The Old Cottage SU9796403963	Description: Grade II listed. C18th. Two storeys. Two windows. Stuccoed. Tiled roof. casement windows in moulded architrave surrounds. Modern gabled porch.
 DWS 1248	Name: The Thatched Cottage SU9814304281	Description: Grade II listed. C18th. Two windows. Faced knapped flints with red brick dressings and quoins. Thatched roof. Casement windows.
EVENT  EWS1664	Geophysical survey [January 2015] Archaeological evaluation survey [30/11/15 to 31/1/2015]	Results suggest main activity centre [IA / RB] located within the south east quadrant of the site within a localised high ground 'plateau' area. Trench survey [11X50m] excavated to confirm / check results of earlier geophysical survey. Recorded IA RB activity and possibly occupation with localised 'plateau' area in the south east of the investigation site. In addition, field boundary and land division ditches and relict hedge lines were recorded.
	Shows approximate elevation range of Brighton Norton raised beach deposits	Refer to Figure 5 for detail

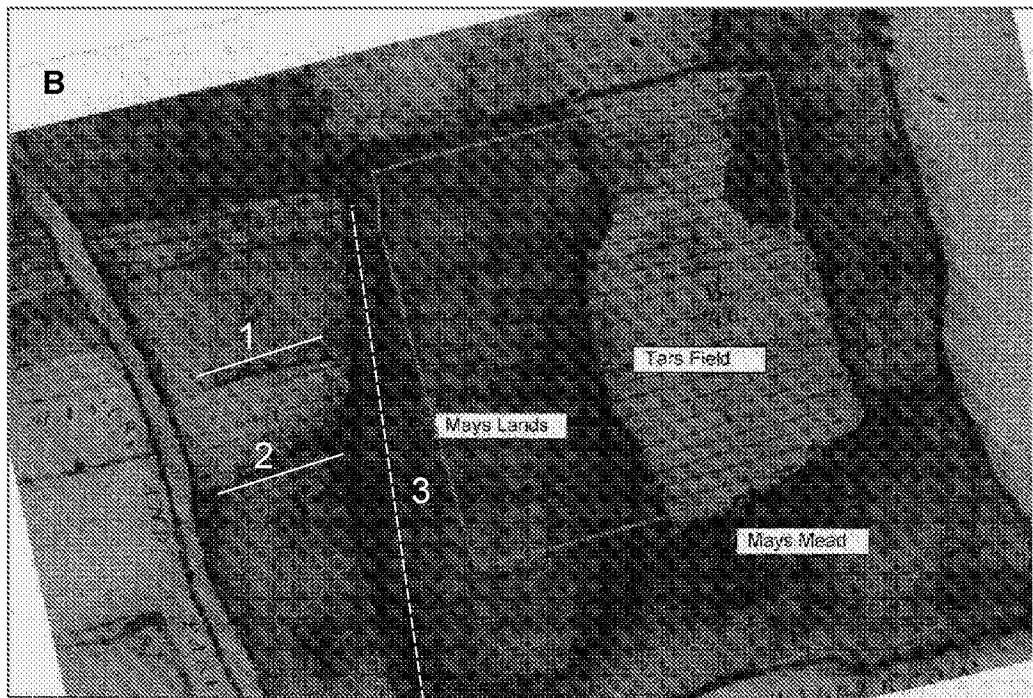
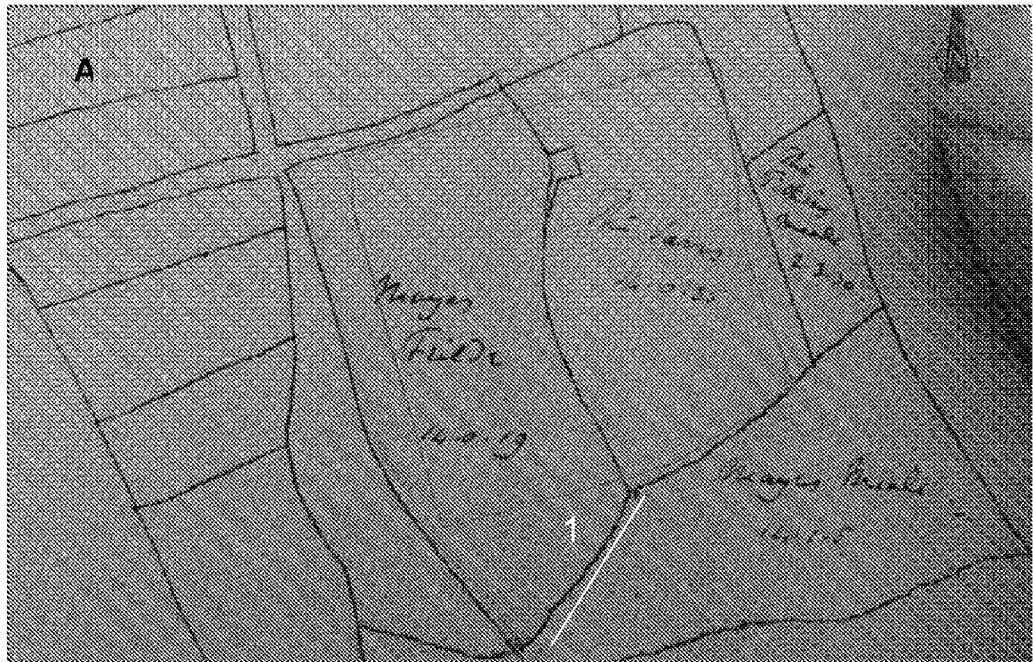


6.0 Site-specific search/investigation results

6.1 Documentary information

6.2 Map searches:

- 6.2.1 **Map A:** 1630 [1852 Copy] Shows field boundary [south west north east aligned division between two Mayer's [Mays] fields. The main landscape feature suggested to be present within the study site is a north east, south west aligned boundary line that may be present as a ditch relict hedge line of combination of these elements. [See Feature 1 on Map A]
- 6.2.2 **Map B:** Walberton Estate Map 1756 Mays fields showing clearly divided from Tars Field. Shows possible east west aligned field boundaries [Features 1 and 2 on Map B] Feature 3 may indicate alignment of 'paleochannel' aligned north south across the site. [See also contour survey layout at Map D].
- 6.2.3 **Map C:** Yeakell and Gardner [1778] Showing east west orientated sub division of north south aligned part of the site area [See features 1] and division of east west aligned southern part of site area features 2]. Feature 3 suggests a significant hedged or ditched boundary at this location. Feature 4 lies at the lower southern part of a probable north south aligned drainage channel.
- 6.2.4 **Map D:** Modern contour survey site plan. [See also Figure 3] Results of the investigation undertaken on the solar farm site to the north east of the study site suggests highest potential for recovery sits within a defined 'plateau' area adjacent to possible palaeo- channel / drainage run off.

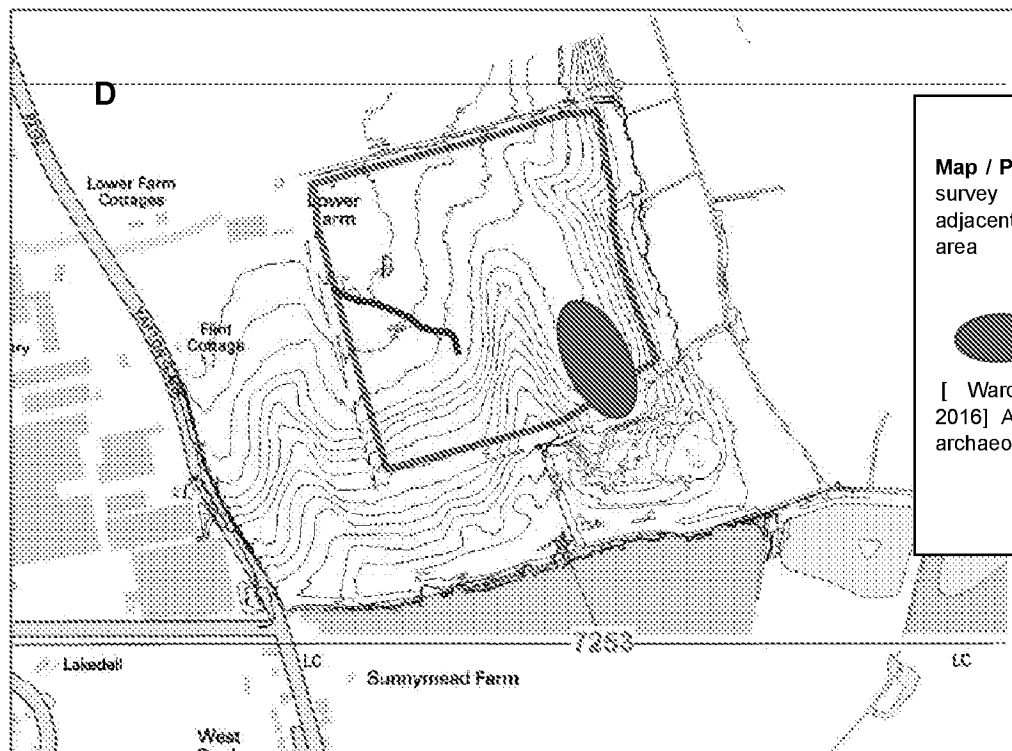


Map A: 1630 [1852 Copy] Shows field boundary [south west north east aligned division between two Mayer's [Mays] fields

Map B: Walberton Estate Map 1756 Mays fields showing clearly divided from Tars Field.



Map C: Yeakell and Gardner [1778] Showing east west orientated sub division of north south aligned part of the site area and sub-divisions of east west aligned southern part of site area.



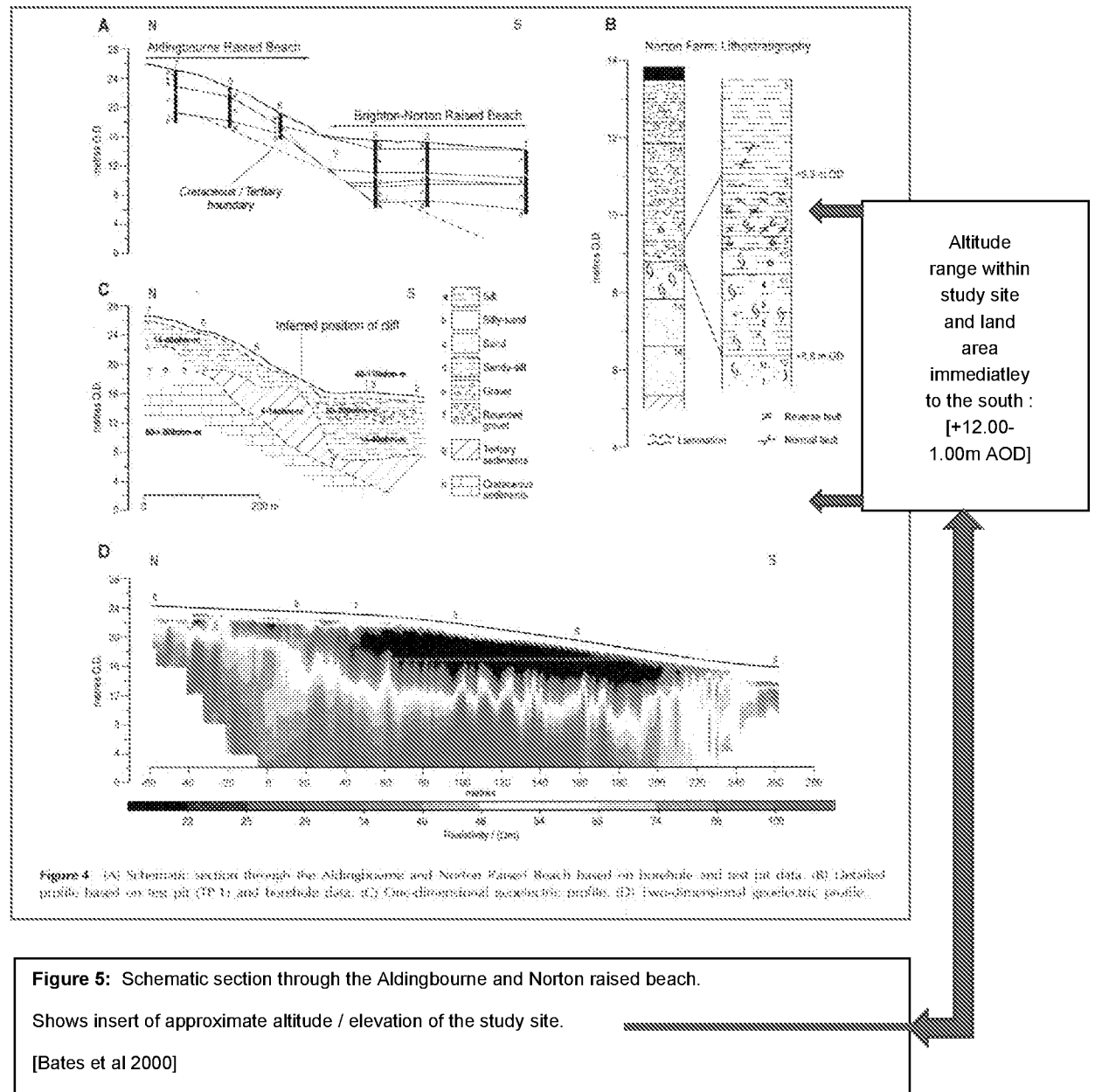
Map / Plan D: Contour survey for site and adjacent investigated area



[Wardell Armstrong 2016] Area of highest archaeological features

6.3 Site visit [Appendix 1: Plate 1-8]

- 6.3.1 A site visit / walkover was undertaken by Christopher Pine of Development Archaeology Services Ltd. on the 13th July 2020 for the purpose of recording the present appearance of the assessment site, and noting any features which might indicate surviving archaeological remains. This included a digital photographic record, which are reproduced in **Appendix 1 [Plates 1- 8]**. The weather conditions were fine and dry with excellent visibility.
- 6.3.2 Note: Due to extensive ground / crop cover it was not possible to accurately assess ground conditions. However, an assessment of the general topography of this site area and review of the topographic survey for the site indicates that the site Area a lies at an elevation of c. +12.00m OD from a high in the north of approximately +12.00m OD to c. +2.50 m in land areas immediately to the south of the southern [Area B] of the site.
- 6.3.3 The south western margins [immediately external and to the south of sub-site Area B] appear to have a north south aligned possible drainage channel [valley]. The area located to the south of sub site Area B may be considered as drainage 'sink' for the higher land mass to the north.
- 6.3.3 It is considered that distribution of any archaeological resource present within the site area will be influenced by the site's topography. Some post depositional modification / movement of surface / near surface finds is likely to have occurred particularly within sub site Area B.



7.0 Assessment of archaeological potential

- 7.1 This study indicates that the development area has the potential to contain archaeology predominantly from the IA and Romano British periods. In addition, relict Post medieval field boundaries may also be present within the site area.
- 7.2 Although evidence from the adjacent site [Wardell Armstrong 2016] suggests the highest potential is for Iron Age and Romano British archaeology the potential for archaeology, from other periods particularly Bronze Age, should not be discounted.
- 7.3 As suggested by results from the adjacent Wardell Armstrong investigation it is considered that the topographic characteristics of land area immediately to the south of site sub-area B may influence distribution of finds. The presence of drainage channels [Palaeochannels] across the southern part of the site [sub site Area B] site is likely to influence and affect the distribution of any archaeological resource that may be present.
- 7.4 The potential for significant palaeogeographic deposits [elements of the Brighton Norton raised beach system] to be present within the site is noted [See Figure 5].

8.0 Impact on heritage and archaeological resources

- 8.1 **Built heritage.** Only two listed built heritage assets lie within the c. 750 m search area. The Thatched Cottage [DWS 1248] located at SU 9814304281 and The Old Cottage [DWS 1228] located at SU 9796403963. The significance of both these assets is considered to lie in their fabric. The proposed development will have no impact on these assets. There will be negligible to nil impact to the setting of these assets.
- 8.2 **Archaeology:** The groundworks associated with any proposed development such as the excavation of foundations, landscaping and installation of services can directly impact upon any buried archaeological remains. The impact of development on **low** archaeological potential is considered to be **low** and conversely the potential impact of development on the identified **moderate and high** archaeological potential will be **high** based on the currently available data.
- 8.3 **Paleogeographic deposits:** As shown at Figure 5 raised beach deposits may exist across the site between c. +11.00m to +7.00m AOD. It is anticipated that ground works / levelling associated with the development will have the potential to impact on key sedimentary units associated with these significant raised beach deposits.

9.00 Suggested Draft Mitigation Proposals

- 9.1 The review of available data undertaken in this desk-based assessment suggests ground works associated with the proposed development, such as the excavation of foundations and services and the landscaping etc., may directly impact on buried archaeological deposits and paleogeographic deposits within the proposed development area.
- 9.2 It is suggested that the indicated level of archaeological resource within the proposed development area should not be viewed as an overriding constraint to development. It is advised that a program of investigation, post determination, though undertaken in advance of development, at each phase, should be implemented. This may be secured by imposition of an appropriate Condition/s
- 9.3 The precise details of mitigation to be undertaken defined after consultation between the Environment and Heritage Team of the relevant planning authority [Arun District Council] and the applicant / applicant agent.

9.4 A proposed 'draft' WSI for site investigation [including paleogeographic investigation] is presented at Appendix II of this document.

10.00 Development Archaeology Services would like to thank John Hall Consulting Ltd. for commissioning this archaeological desk-based assessment. Thanks, are also extended to Rachel Salter of the West Sussex Heritage Environment Record and to the staff of the West Sussex Record Office for their kind assistance in compiling and sourcing reviewed data. Thanks also go to J. Kenny [CDC archaeologist] and Dr. M. R. Bates for their comments and advice

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Wardell Armstrong 2016 [February] Archaeological Evaluation Report at Lower Farm, Yapton Lane, Walberton, West Sussex. Grey literature, unpublished report produced on behalf of Lightsource Renewable Energy Ltd.

Appendix 1

[Site walkover plates]

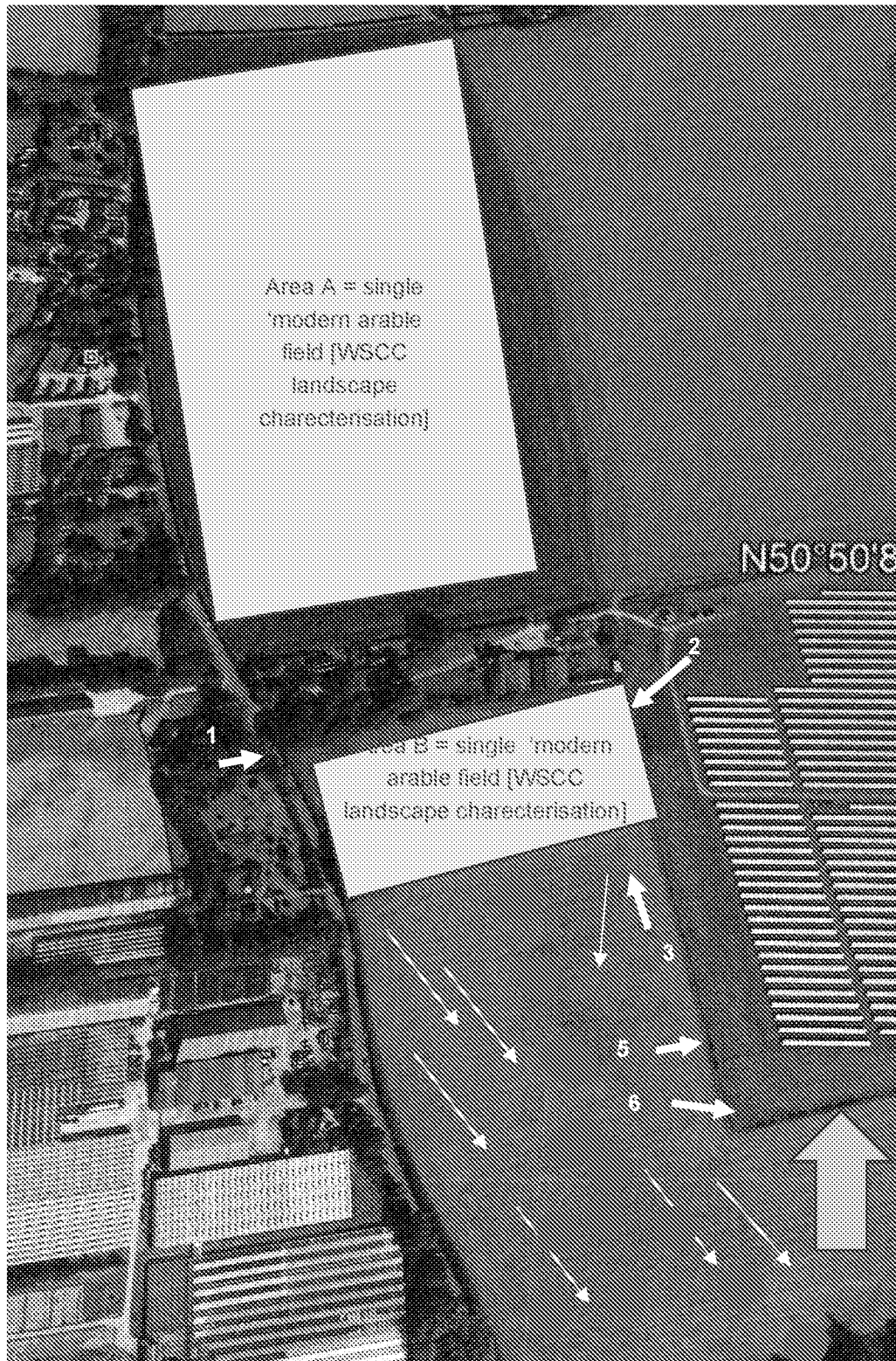


Figure A1: Site location and direction Plates 1-8 were taken from

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palaeochannel.

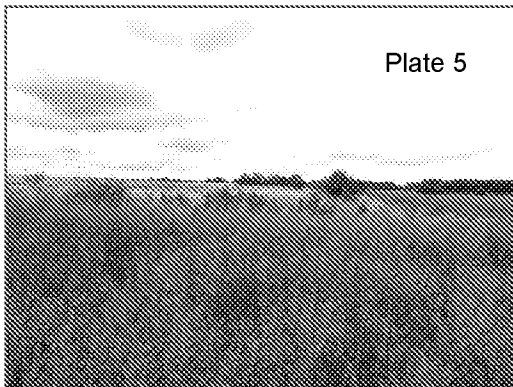
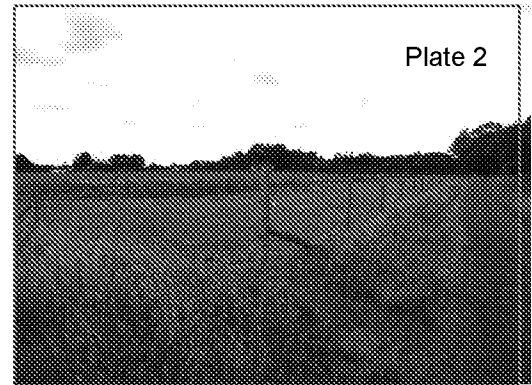
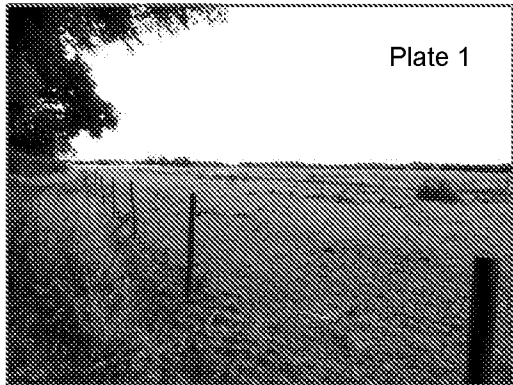


Plate 1: North west corner of sub site area B site looking to the east

Plate 2: North west corner of sub site Area B looking to the west

Plate 3: Southern area of sub site Area B looking to the north [Lower Farm]

Plate 4: View from the centre of the site looking towards the west.

Plate 5: View from south of sub site area B showing rapid fall in elevation to the south and south east.

Plate 6: Lower elevation area to the south east of the general application area.

For direction and location plates were taken from refer to Figure A1.

Appendix 2

**WSI for proposed site investigation [Trial Trenching]
[includes WSI for Paleogeographic [Test Pit] investigation]**

DEVELOPMENT ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICES Ltd.

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION [WSI] FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION [PHASE 1] ON LAND AT LOWER FARM YAPTON, YAPTON LANE WALBERTON WEST SUSSEX

Site Centred at approximately National Grid Reference SU 497908 105137

- **Application reference: Pending**

- **Planning Authority:** Arun District Council [ADC]
- **Planning:** J. Kenny CDC [as archaeological advisor to ADC].
- **Client:** J. Hall [as agent]

Figure 1: Site location. Site Centred at National Grid Reference SU 497908 105137

Figure 2: Proposed site / development layout. [showing sub site areas [by area] and anticipated survey areas per sub site area]

Figure 3: Indicative Geoarchaeological test pit distribution

1.0 Introduction & background

Summary of main requirements comprising: liaison with planning authority [Arun District Council] consultees' advice and review of the previous investigations within the general site area. The excavation [by machine] of c.1875 linear metres of trenching 2m wide [anticipated c. 38X50m trenches] giving a survey area of 3,750m² equating to ≥ 5% of site [impact area] estimated at 75000m²] with trenches being spaced within the build impact area to sample all areas where the proposed build and associated ground works may impact on potential archaeological levels, the excavation and recording of any archaeological features and deposits by hand by suitably qualified archaeologists; and the production of a report on the excavations, including an assessment of the findings All works to comply with the relevant portions of the East Sussex County Council document ; Sussex Archaeological Standards [updated 2019].

A contingency of an additional 500m² of trenching will be available to elucidate survey findings.

In addition, excavation of up to 5geoarchaeological test pits at spaced site locations to record presence / absence / significance of possible raised beach deposits within the development impact area.

Note: *The investigation and reporting, as detailed, constitutes a 'preliminary phase' of investigation with results being used to inform all parties [Planning Authority / Applicant] of the possible requirement for subsequent site investigation to be undertaken. Should results prove negative or archaeological results prove to be of low significance [to be confirmed with the LPA's archaeological consultee] then no additional work/investigation will be required. Should the survey produce or suggest significant archaeology is present and at threat from the proposed development then additional mitigation works, to be detailed in an additional specification, to address any appropriate planning condition, will be required.*

- 1.2 **Scope of proposed development:** [See Figure 3]. The proposed development will comprise of the erection of glass house facility with an associated reservoir. It is anticipated that landscaping will have the potential to impact on an area of c. 70,000m².

Planning background.

In advance of a proposed application for development at the study site the applicant has requested that Development Archaeology Services Ltd [DAS] produce a summary Desk Based Assessment for the study / proposed development site so that an early mitigation strategy may be devised. [See separate accompanying document submission Pine C.A. 2020].

- 1.3 The results of the DBA suggest that the site has minimally moderate potential to contain regionally significant archaeology and potentially paleogeographic significant deposits. As a result, it is anticipated that a Condition will be applied to any permission requiring that the archaeological and paleogeographic significance of deposits present within the site may be assessed in advance of development. Following this assessment / conclusion, the applicant has requested that DAS Ltd submit a 'Written Scheme of Investigation' [WSI] [This Document] detailing an appropriate strategy for mitigating the impacts of the proposed development on significant surviving archaeological and geological remains that may present within the application site.

- 1.4 It is anticipated that a suitable [first phase] mitigation strategy would be the implementation of a program of archaeological investigation by excavation and recording of purposive archaeological trial trenching. The proposed 'evaluation' would sample, c.> 5% of the development / impact area with provision, subject to consideration of the results of first phase investigation, for an additional phase of investigation either pre-construction or intra

construction as appropriate all subject to advice from Arun District Council's archaeological advisor [in this case J. Kenny Chichester District Council's archaeology officer]

- 1.5 This document constitutes the required 'Written Scheme of Investigation' and will be submitted to Arun District Council [ADC], initially in draft form, for comment leading to ratification / approval by ADC's archaeological advisor.

- 1.7 The requirement for geoarchaeological / paleogeographic investigation is acknowledged and a separate WSI for this element is submitted as an appendix to this WSI.

1.6 Archaeological and geoarchaeological summary:

- 1.9 Refer to Summary DBA for detail.

2.00 General procedures

- 2.1 The archaeological contractor [DAS Ltd or other contractor, as appointed] shall take full responsibility in ensuring that the archaeological work will be of a comparable standard, and will use a similar methodology, to previous archaeological work in the area. Sufficient contingences in terms of time and resources will also be made available to adequately elucidate initial findings. Allied to this, there will be further contingencies made available for all post excavation costs [including the artefactual and environmental material].

- 2.3 The archaeological evaluation will be managed by Mr. Christopher Pine MA BSc in conjunction with Mr. Neville Hall. The on-site fieldwork will be undertaken by Christopher Pine and Neville Hall and up to 3 additional field archaeologists. At all times a member of staff, responsible on DAS' behalf for the conduct of the on-site work, shall be present. The following specialists, as required, will also be involved in this project:

- M. Seager Thomas Pre-historic through to Anglo-Saxon ceramics

- M. Lyne Roman ceramics
- Luke Barber Medieval and Post-medieval ceramics
- Chris Pine & Dr. M. R. Bates Environmental / Geoarchaeological
- R. J. Carrott / Dr. Malin Holst Osteoarchaeological / Botanical
- Dr. Matt Pope Lithics.

2.4 Prior to the commencement of archaeological works on the site, DAS shall have:

2.4.1 Obtained a provisional accession number from the designated recipient museum.

2.4.2 Obtained information derived from the Statutory Undertakers on services [gas, electricity, water, sewerage and telecommunications] on the site, and ascertained the alignments of public rights of way.

2.4.3 Shall have issued a copy of the approved 'WSI' to the Field Officer responsible for carrying out the work on site [to be kept on site at all times].

2.5 'The archaeological advisors to ADC will be given a minimum 10 working days' notice as to start of field work. Regular email updates, to include a selection of digital photographs will be provided with written update / progress reports to ADC's archaeological consultee during field work phase.

2.6 Prior to the excavation of the archaeological trial trench, a scan will be undertaken using a CAT or other cable-tracer to locate any live services. If services are revealed and are suspected to be live, the area of the services shall be left unexcavated.

2.7 A program of excavation of the investigation trenching [as outlined in Section 4 below] will be undertaken using a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket, followed by the manual investigation and recording of any archaeological features.

2.8 Where appropriate, a program of sampling of key archaeological contexts will be carried out for subsequent processing and assessment / analysis.

- 2.9 A full written report on the results of the archaeological investigation shall be completed within approximately 20 [4 weeks] working days of the completion of the on-site works. This report will also include specialists' reports as required. Copies of this report will be submitted to Arun District Council's appointed external advisor, and the client.

- 2.10 This report is an essential piece of documentation for use by the Local Planning Authority, and therefore a reasonable basic minimum level of report will be provided by DAS. Guidelines as detailed in Sussex Archaeological Standards [West & East Sussex: updated 2019] will be followed. A fuller presentation of reporting elements is presented at Section 5 below.

- 2.11 All elements of the evaluation, regarding both field work and report production, will follow and be guided by the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation* [2014].

- 2.12 DAS will liaise, as appropriate, with other archaeological field units who have carried out archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the proposed development site to ensure that the work undertaken is in accordance with previous studies in the area.

3.0 Objectives of the Field Evaluation

- 3.1 To establish whether any archaeological remains exist in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to require additional second phase investigation. The results of the preliminary phase of investigation will inform any subsequent archaeological mitigation.

- 3.2 The investigation should aim to determine, as far as reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed development. A representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied, and attention given to sites and remains of all periods.

3.3 The archaeological investigation should also seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.

3.4 Within these parameters, the investigation of this site presents an opportunity to address the following objectives:

3.4.1 To establish the presence or otherwise of remains of all periods with possible emphasis on any pre-historic activity within the area of the proposed development site and to define the date and nature of that activity/occupation.

3.4.2 To establish the palaeoenvironmental context of any activity/occupation;

3.4.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land use;

3.4.4 Establish the presence or otherwise of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits and of waterlogged organic deposits; and

3.4.5 To provide sufficient information to construct a second phase archaeological mitigation strategy, if necessary.

3.5 Where physical preservation *in situ* is likely to be considered as a mitigation option, the primary factors affecting the present state of preservation and the direct and indirect effect of the proposed development should also be considered.

4.0 Investigation Methodology.

4.1 The survey will involve the excavation and recording of up to 1,875 metres of trenching that will be 2m wide. It is anticipated that trenches will be minimally 50m in length [Site / development impact area estimated at c. area = 75,000m²]. Trenches will be spaced within the build impact area to sample all areas where the proposed build and associated ground

works may impact on potential archaeological levels. A contingency of an additional 500 m2 of trenching will be available to elucidate survey findings. Note: The trench locations shown should, at this stage, be considered as indicative and dependant on going results may be modified / adapted. Any modification / adaption of survey trench locations will be undertaken with the approval of ADC's appointed archaeological consultee.

- 4.2 The trenches [location and heights relative to OD] will be surveyed in using a Total Station [with consequent c. 100% accuracy] and excavated under the supervision of suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists.

- 4.3 The initial excavation of the trial trenches shall be by a c. 14 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator of sufficient size and power, fitted with a c. 2.00-meter-wide toothless ditching bucket. The machine will excavate in less than 5cm spits. The spoil generated will be banked at a safe distance from the trenches' edge [spoil heaps will not exceed 1.2m in height].

- 4.4 The mechanical excavation will remove the modern over-burden [plough soil] exposing the underlying archaeological/geological [natural] deposits. The archaeology revealed will be recorded in plan and manually excavated.

- 4.5 All archaeological features, structures and deposits exposed in the trench will be cleaned, planned and recorded [in a manner compatible with that most widely used elsewhere in the County and in accordance with guidelines as detailed in Sussex Archaeological Standards [West & East Sussex: as updated / amended 2019]

- 4.6 All archaeological contexts revealed through excavation will be planned in relation to the trench within which they lie and this trench will be planned onto a copy of an Ordnance Survey base map of not smaller than 1:1250 scale. All significant deposits will be formally planned at a scale of 1:20 with sections recorded at a scale of 1:10 [this will include all features half-sectioned]. All archaeological contexts will be surveyed using a temporary benchmark derived from an Ordnance Survey benchmark.

- Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording [context] sheets. Sample recording sheets, finds recording sheets, sample registers and a photographic register will also be used.
- 4.7

- A photographic record will be made using digital camera [min 8mp resolution] to illustrate in both detail and general context the principle features and finds discovered also be used. Working shots to illustrate the nature of the archaeological investigation will also be included.
- 4.8
- All archive material will be guided, as an exemplar, by: 'Guide to the Deposition of Archaeological Archives with Winchester Museums' [2011] regarding photographic [both digital and film] deposition.

- Archaeological excavation may require work by mattock, pick or shovel; these will only be used for the removal of homogenous deposits. These techniques will not be used to remove complex or sensitive archaeology.
- 4.9

- A proportion of archaeological features, structures or deposits, will be excavated. The amount of archaeological context excavated will vary with type: all intersections and termini; at least 50% of each large discrete feature [e.g. a pit] will be excavated, and 50% of each small discrete feature [e.g. a posthole], with a minimum of 20% for each linear feature / deposit exposed in the trenches. The proportion of each archaeological feature excavated will be sufficient to obtain a representative picture of the feature's date and function.
- 4.10

- Particular care will be taken not to damage any areas containing significant remains that may merit further detailed investigation under full excavation conditions [second phase] and in addition areas of potential national importance which may merit preservation *in situ*, even if obscuring underlying archaeological features. Such areas will be protected from the weather and other forms of deterioration. A sufficient sample of these areas will be investigated to assess their character and quality, without compromising the policy of preservation *in situ*.
- 4.11

- Arun District Council's appointed external consultee /advisor, will be notified at the earliest opportunity of any archaeological contexts considered worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 4.12

- 4.13 The strategy and methodology for the sampling, recording, processing, assessment, analysis and reporting of deposits with environmental archaeology potential will be in accordance with English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines “Environmental Archaeology – A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation” [English Heritage, 2011]. Any variation to this guidance will be agreed in advance with both ADC’s archaeological consultee and/or the Historic England’s Science Advisor [South East].

- 4.14 High priority deposits for palaeo-environmental sampling a: primary fills of pits, wells, ditches and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, kilns and ovens, storage areas or containers. Discrete burnt or charcoal areas are of the greatest interest and should always be sampled, but sampling should not be limited to areas of visibly burnt remains, for even charred plant remains are not necessarily visible within deposits, and many other types of material, including small finds, can be retrieved from the bulk samples. For some contexts and features [e.g. ditches, middens, occupation layers] multiple samples might be needed, from different locations; and for floors sampling should target areas where preservation is likely to be best [e.g. corners]. It is to be anticipated that on dry sites, pit and ditch fills where concentrations of bones and pottery are visible will yield the richest bulk samples.

- 4.15 Judgmental sampling strategies will be undertaken in the field by C. A. Pine [DAS Environmental officer] using sampling techniques such as column / monolith / kubiena samples / core [hand driven] through obviously complex environmentally rich sediment sequences.

- 4.16 Consideration will be given to the collection of samples that may be used for scientific dating techniques such as:

- radiometric [¹⁴C] dating
- dendrochronology
- archaeomagnetic dating

Provision for the application of scientific dating techniques [by uptake of contingency] will be made at assessment stage.

It is possible, though in this case unlikely, that human remains will be revealed during the archaeological investigations. At evaluation stage human remains will be retained *in situ* wherever possible. ADC’s external archaeological advisor will be informed immediately as to

- 4.17 the presence of any human remains found on site. Any such remains revealed during the archaeological investigations will be covered and protected *in situ*, and reported to the relevant Coroner's Office, the local Environmental Health Department, and the police will be informed. Where their removal is agreed by the appropriate authorities, the appropriate license will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. A separate, case specific, method statement will be submitted and approved by the relevant planning authority's appointed archaeological advisor if excavation lifting / removal is required.

- Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for potential further assessment / analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials
- 4.18 such as ceramic building materials will be made. Sampling of and retention of same as part of the site archive should only be undertaken following discussion and agreement with archaeology curator of the designated recipient museum.

- Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act [1996] and further defined by the Treasure [Designation] Order 2002, shall be reported to the relevant Coroner's Office, the developer/site owner and the relevant
- 4.19 planning authority's appointed archaeological advisor. In addition, the Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Office [c.o. Sussex Archaeological Society] will be notified. Reporting on the find/s shall outline the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder and the precise location of the find.

- The trenches, when unattended, shall be secured fenced and clearly marked, in a manner commensurate with Health and Safety regulations. 'Deep Excavation' notices will be used if
- 4.20 appropriate. [see also 4.27].

- 4.21 A Risk Assessment will be carried out prior to the archaeological investigation, and all relevant Health and Safety regulations will be complied with during its implementation. In particular, the mechanical excavator will be kept away from unsupported trench edges, safety helmets, footwear and 'high visibility' jackets will be used by all personnel where necessary.

- 4.22 DAS will comply with the Construction [Design and Management] Regulations current at time of the investigation. [CDM 2015]

4.23 A metal detector will be used both on the spoil heap and within the trenches to facilitate investigation. Use of metal detector during the survey will be guided by Sussex Archaeological Standards.

4.24 Upon the completion of the excavation, re-instatement, if required by the site owner, will be the responsibility of the site owner beyond the back-filling and bucket compressing of deposits. All trenches will be filled and levelled and be checked for safe surface conditions by the site supervisor.

4.25 Access to the site will be at locations/routes confirmed by the site owner with particular consideration being given to the relevant Health and Safety requirements. Overnight, the site will be secured, as well as is reasonably possible, to discourage public / unauthorised access and lower the risk of damage to the archaeology.

4.26 DAS will reserve the right to limit access, at their sole discretion, to employees of DAS, designated representatives of the site owner, the landowner's agents and assigns and representatives of Arun District Council and their appointed archaeological advisor/s. All requests to access the site during investigation work must be through the senior site officer of DAS. All site visits will be logged.

4.27 The appointed contractor will ensure that adequate protection [fencing barriers] are in position and site-specific RAMS will be produced to ensure safe operating procedures are followed to ensure public safety.

5.00 **Fieldwork reporting**

5.1 A full report on the fieldwork shall be completed by DAS Ltd within four weeks of completion of all fieldwork on the site, unless agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority and their archaeological officer or advisor.

5.2 The report will be considered as an essential piece of documentation within the evaluation exercise. The main aim / purpose of the report will be to communicate to the Local Planning Authority via their appointed archaeological advisor, the archaeological significance of the site. In this case the report / information generated will facilitate, using the expertise of the Local Authority's archaeological adviser, possible further archaeological mitigation, all in line with current Heritage / Archaeological policies of Arun District Council.

5.3 A digital copy of this report [PDF/A] shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority, the local planning authority's archaeological adviser, and the relevant Historical Environment record. A hard copy of the final report must be included with the project archive. In this case [East Sussex] a hard copy of the report must also be sent to the HER and the East Sussex Record Office.

5.4 The Developer and Archaeological contractor should assume that reports lodged with the respective Historic Environment records will become available for public inspection; and that information from the report may be authorised to be used by the Local Authority, with due acknowledgement to the Developer and Archaeological Contractor

The report must include, except where otherwise stated in the Brief.

- 5.5
- Planning history, in brief, including nature of proposed development, relevant Local Planning Authority, applicant, and planning application reference number [where applicable]
 - Function of the report
 - Location of site by OS map reference [5 figures easting, 5 figures northing]
 - A location plan of the site, with boundary clearly marked, on an OS base map of not less than 2:2500 scale [smaller scale for large sites only], showing Grid North, and tied in to the OS Grid.
 - Plans of trenches / excavated areas showing archaeological contexts recorded therein, at a scale suitable for distinguishing clearly the outlines of recorded contexts
 - Those parts of archaeological contexts which have been excavated
 - For deeper / stratified sites, drawn sections of each trench elevation, with OD levels
 - Levels above / below OD at top and bottom of trenches / excavated areas, at each end / corner of the trench / excavated area
 - Site geology
 - Archaeological and historical background

- Reproduced extracts of relevant historical maps, with site boundary superimposed and clearly shown [where photocopies cannot be taken, good quality traced extracts should be made]
- Dates of fieldwork – beginning and end
- Fieldwork methodology, archaeological and Palaeoenvironmental sampling strategies
- Site Code
- Staff Structure – Project Manager, Site Supervisor[s]
- Name of developer, person or body commissioning the archaeological contractor
- An abstract of the background and findings of the report of about 100-200 words
- Principal author and [at the head of each specialist report] names of contributors to the report
- Stratigraphic report, by excavated area and context
- Finds reports by recognised specialist
- Identification of finds requiring active conservation
- Present location of finds, intended repository of the finds, museum accession number
- Palaeo-environmental report – results of palaeo-environmental processing and assessment by recognised specialist
- A list of contexts excavated, arranged numerically, with brief description, nature of artefactual / ecofactual contents, and provisional / final dating
- A list of palaeo-environmental samples taken
- Discussion and Conclusions
- References
- Historic Environment Record summary form

5.6 The copies of the report submitted to the Local Planning Authority must be in PDF A format and on a CD accompanied by a selection of illustrative images which shall be submitted to the HER within six weeks of completion of trial investigation works on site. These images are intended both for record purposes and for dissemination of information to the Local Planning Authorities and to the public [e.g. through presentations and talks].

5.7 The relevant OASIS [Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations] on line reporting form will be completed and submitted by DAS. [Though see SAG 2015 Section 5.4]

6.0 Monitoring.

6.1 Arun District Council's appointed archaeological advisor [J. Kenny] will be invited to visit the site whilst all elements of work are in progress A minimum of five working days' notice will be given prior to the start of the archaeological investigation detailed within this document. It is understood that the archaeological advisor to ADC will be allowed access at all reasonable times to the site and will be afforded a site tour and overview of the site by the senior archaeologist present. The tour to include access to view all open areas [and access to these areas] examination of any finds made still on site and records not in immediate use.

6.2 Regular email updates, to include a selection of digital photographs will be provided to the archaeological advisors to ADC with written update / progress reports during the field work phase.

7.0 Site Archive.

7.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles and guidelines as presented in: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment [MoRPHE] [English Heritage 2006] The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report production. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the designated recipient museum.

7.2 The minimum acceptable standard for the archival report is defined in the 'Management of Archaeological Projects' 5.4 and Appendix 3. It will include all materials recovered [or the comprehensive record of such materials] and all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.

- 7.3 Work on the site archive will be completed within six months of the fieldwork and this will be available for the inspection prior to deposition with at the designated recipient museum.

- 7.4 A basic level of conservation [for example: airtight bagging/ soft packing] will be provided for finds liable to deterioration, and on deposition of these finds w a full record of their treatment will be provided. Items for which available resources do not permit stabilisation will be separately packed and listed. Metal artefacts may be X-rayed as part of the basic level of conservation.

- 7.5 Finds will be appropriately conserved and stored [in accordance with UK Inst. Conservators Guidelines / RESCUE publication *First Aid for Finds* [1987]]; with all 'small finds' boxed together, separate from bulk samples.

- 7.6 All artefacts / ecofacts will be deposited with the designated recipient museum with the landowner's permission. The recipient museum will be consulted regarding the nature of the archive to be presented. Prior to this they will be securely stored.

- 7.7 Prior to deposition of the site archive, Copyright [for the written, drawn and photographic record], will be retained by DAS, though full license shall be granted to the WSCC's Historic Environment Record for the use of the report for planning and bona fide research purposes. At deposition of the archive, written permission will also be given for the reproduction of specific material for educational or academic purposes, with due acknowledgement to the Copyright holder [DAS].

8.0 Timetable of work

- 7.1 It is anticipated that the archaeological works will commence within a 4-week period following approval / ratification of this specification by Arun District Council's archaeological advisor [J. Kenny CDC].
- 7.2 The post-excavation work will be undertaken immediately after the fieldwork component. A short summary report [outlining main results and recommendations] will be submitted to LDC's

appointed archaeological advisor/consultee within five working days of completion of the field work. A final report will follow and this will be submitted within four weeks of the end of the fieldwork.

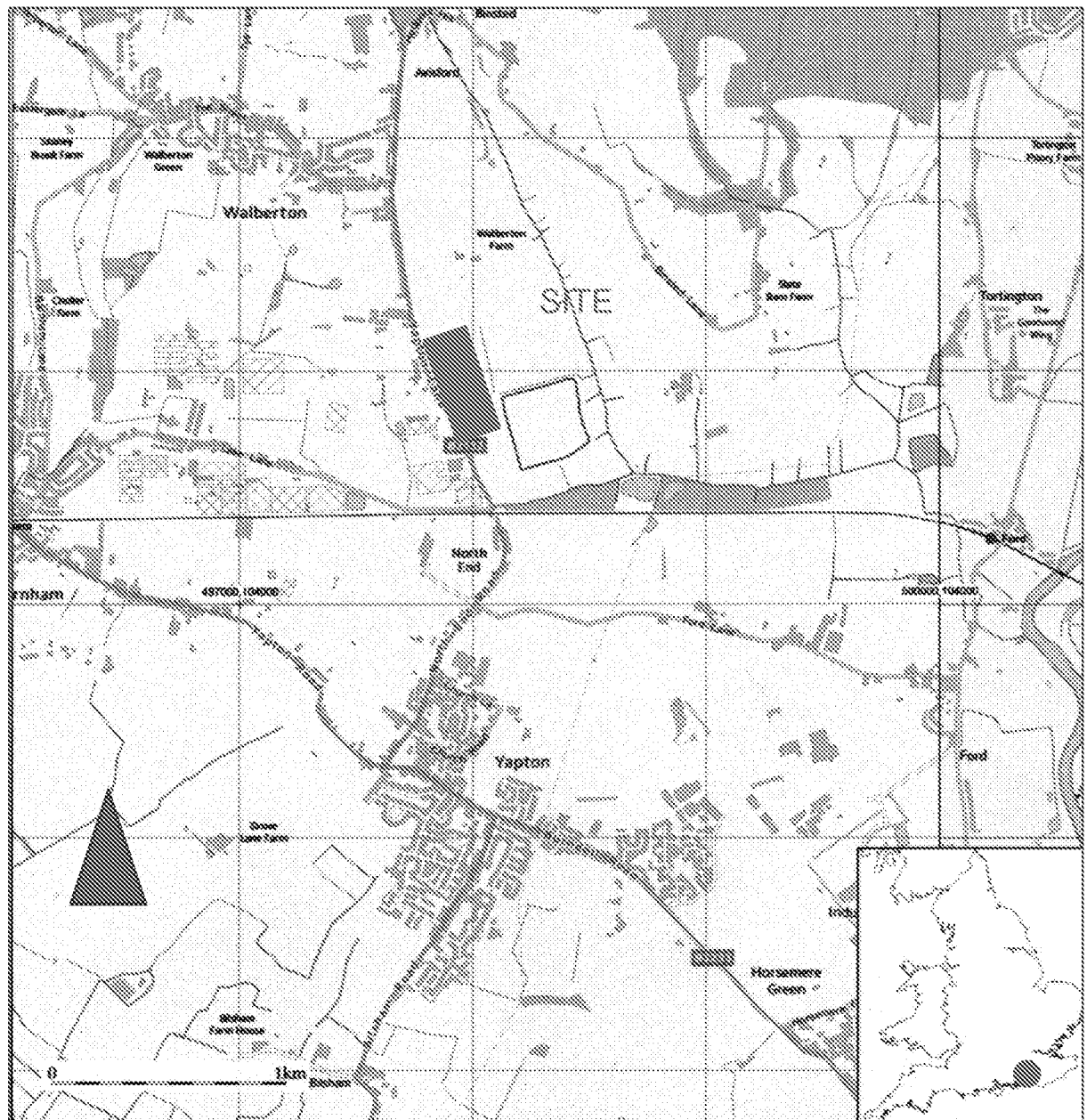


Figure A1: General site location
at original scale of 1:10,000



Site Centred at National Grid Reference SU 4979051
105137.

[O.S. copyright licence number 100048723]

DEVELOPMENT ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICES LTD

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR THE EXCAVATION AND RECORDING OF 5 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST PITS [GTP'S] ON LAND AT ON LAND AT ON LAND AT LOWER FARM YAPTON, YAPTON LANE WALBERTON WEST SUSSEX

1.0 Project background and general procedures for Geoarchaeological investigation [Test Pitting].

1.1 This document constitutes a Written Scheme of Investigation [WSI] for a program of geoarchaeological investigation at the site. The geoarchaeological investigation and reporting detailed in this WSI will be undertaken in conjunction with and supporting additional phases of investigation [trial trench investigation] and reporting undertaken by DAS

1.2 The results being considered to inform possible additional mitigation works [subject to assessment as to the significance of findings] associated the proposed development. All works to be undertaken by Development Archaeology Services Ltd [DAS]

1.3. The contractor, DAS, will undertake controlled archaeological excavation [by machine] and geoarchaeological recording of 5 test pits at intervals within the site area. An indicative Test Pit layout is shown at **Figure A3**. A contingency for an additional 2 test pits to elucidate / confirm / findings as applicable will be made available.

1.4 The archaeological contractor [henceforth the contractor] shall take full responsibility in ensuring that archaeological work will be of a comparable standard and will use a similar methodology, to previous archaeological work in the area. Sufficient contingencies in terms of time and resources will also be made available to adequately elucidate initial findings. Allied to this there will be further contingencies made available for all post excavation costs incurred [including artefactual and environmental material]

2.00 TEST PITTING PLEISTOCENE EVALUATION AIMS AND OBJECTIVES METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The contractor will be bound by the present recensions of the "Code of Conduct" (Dec, 2014) and other relevant standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists.

The primary objectives of the field evaluation are:

- 2.4 To assess the nature and significance of the Pleistocene deposits and Palaeolithic remains present at the site, specifically to confirm the presence / absence of relict raised beach deposits [Brighton Norton Raised Beach deposits]

To establish the distribution and depth across the site of Pleistocene deposits

To assess the Palaeolithic archaeological significance of any deposits

In addition, this investigation element also aims to:

Determine the presence and potential of lithic artefact evidence in the sediments encountered

Determine the presence and potential of palaeo-environmental micro-biological evidence in the sediments encountered

Determine the presence of, or potential for, undisturbed primary context Palaeolithic occupation surfaces in the sediments encountered

Establish a first order model of the horizontal and vertical extent, of the sequence and sedimentological character of Pleistocene deposits across the site

Interpret the depositional and post-depositional history of any artefactual or biological evidence found

Establish correlations of any Pleistocene deposits found with reference to adjacent and regional sequences, and to national frameworks

Assess in local, regional, national and international terms, the archaeological and geological significance of any Pleistocene deposits encountered, and their potential to fulfil current research objectives.

- 2.5 Test pits will be excavated across the site [suggest 5 aligned 'diagonally'] the site to allow the construction of relevant below ground 3D transects across the site. [see Figure A3]

Minor variations of the test pit positions may be required in the field to avoid services, later archaeological evidence or any other features obstructing the intended / preferred locations. Note:

it is recommended that although a test pit plan should be presented / formulated at start of the survey provision should be made for re-positioning of test pits as survey progresses.

- 2.6 It is recommended that test pits will be dug by a tracked c.15–20 tonne 360° mechanical excavator with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket. Each test pit will be one bucket-width wide, 3–4m long and up to 4m deep. Excavations will cease at a shallower depth if it is clear that Pleistocene deposits are not present, and that pre-Quaternary deposits have been reached. Excavation will cease if primary context Palaeolithic evidence is encountered, and The LPA's archaeological advisor will be informed.

- 2.7 Each test pit will be taken down in horizontal spits of 10cm, respecting the interface between sedimentary units when unit changes are encountered. The work will be directed by a recognised specialist in Palaeolithic archaeological excavation with experience of recording and interpreting Pleistocene sediments, who will record and number the sequence of sedimentary units as excavation progresses following standard descriptive practices. Test pits will be entered at the maximum safe depth (usually c. 1.20m, but less if loose sands/gravel are present) to record the upper stratigraphy. After excavation has progressed beyond this depth, recording will take place without entering the trench from arisings only

- 2.8 Deposits will be described using the Soil Survey Field Handbook (Soil Survey of England and Wales) and Munsell soil colour chart (hard copy not digital printouts). (The edition of the Munsell chart will be recorded in the site report and archive. Other soil colour charts must not be used.)

- 2.9 The test pit programme will be supported by attendance of a Pleistocene geo-archaeological specialist. [C. A. Pine DAS Ltd and Dr. M.R. Bates] one of whom will be in attendance at all time during the excavation.

- 2.10 Spit-samples of at least 150 litres will be numbered, their position in the stratigraphic sequence recorded, and set aside at regular 25cm intervals as excavation progresses. 100 litres from each spit-sample will be dry-sieved on site through a 1cm mesh for recovery of lithic artefacts and faunal remains. If the sediment encountered is not suitable for dry-sieving [i.e. too clayey], excavation will proceed in shallower spits of 5cm, looking carefully for the presence of any archaeological evidence, and the spit samples will also be carefully investigated by hand [using archaeological trowels and hand rakes to spread sediments allowing for visual examination] for any archaeological evidence. The remainder of the spit-sample may be sampled for palaeo-environmental biological remains, if appropriate.

- 2.11 The presence/potential for palaeo-environmental micro-biological evidence such as pollen, insects, molluscs and small vertebrates will be assessed for each sediment unit by field inspection. Such evidence, if present, is of critical importance to the potential of a site, and it is necessary to establish

presence/quality as part of the evaluation process. Different forms of evidence are present in different types of sediment, and an important aspect of the work of the Palaeolithic/geo-archaeological specialists is to consider the potential of the sediments encountered, and to guide the sampling as appropriate. Provision should be built into the archaeological programme for processing any samples taken and reporting on the results at the evaluation stage.

- 2.12 Consideration should also be given to the suitability of any sediment units encountered for optically stimulated luminescence dating [OSL]. In the absence of suitable biological evidence, this is likely to be the only and most reliable way of dating many sequences. Samples for analysis can be taken under the guidance of the Palaeolithic specialist in the field at the evaluation stage, but the most suitable approach is for the presence of suitable sediments to be noted, and sampling carried out at a later point by the OSL specialist, with taking of *in situ* dosimetry readings

- 2.13 A representative section from each test pit will be photographed using colour [digital Minimum 8 mmp resolution] once excavation has reached its full depth, and at appropriate stages in the course of excavation if features of interest are revealed

- 2.14 Each test pit will be dug in turn, and backfilled level with the pre-existing ground surface as soon as possible following excavation and the completion of recording. No test-pits will be left open overnight.

- 2.15 The contractor will ensure that all finds from archaeologically significant contexts are retained and are processed according to the relevant standards at time of the investigation.

3.00 REPORTING

Following completion of the fieldwork, the geoarchaeological specialist will produce a 1-page interim report on the preliminary interpretation of the sediments encountered, with particular reference to the nature and correlation of any Pleistocene sediments encountered and the nature and significance of any Palaeolithic archaeological evidence. The Palaeolithic specialist will also report verbally to the archaeological planning officer [J. Kenny] during and at the end of fieldwork.

Within one month of completion of the fieldwork a written evaluation report will be produced, addressing the evaluation aims and objectives, and including as a minimum:

- a site location plan showing test pit location at an appropriate scale
- a descriptive summary and interpretation of the Palaeolithic archaeology and Pleistocene geology of the site, including provisional dating of major sedimentary units
- a table showing, per test pit, the quantity and nature of any artefactual and/or biological evidence noted or recovered

- a 1-page summary for each test pit of the stratigraphic sequence, sampling locations and archaeological evidence recovered, if any
- a consideration of the methods used, including a confidence rating
- a 100-word summary

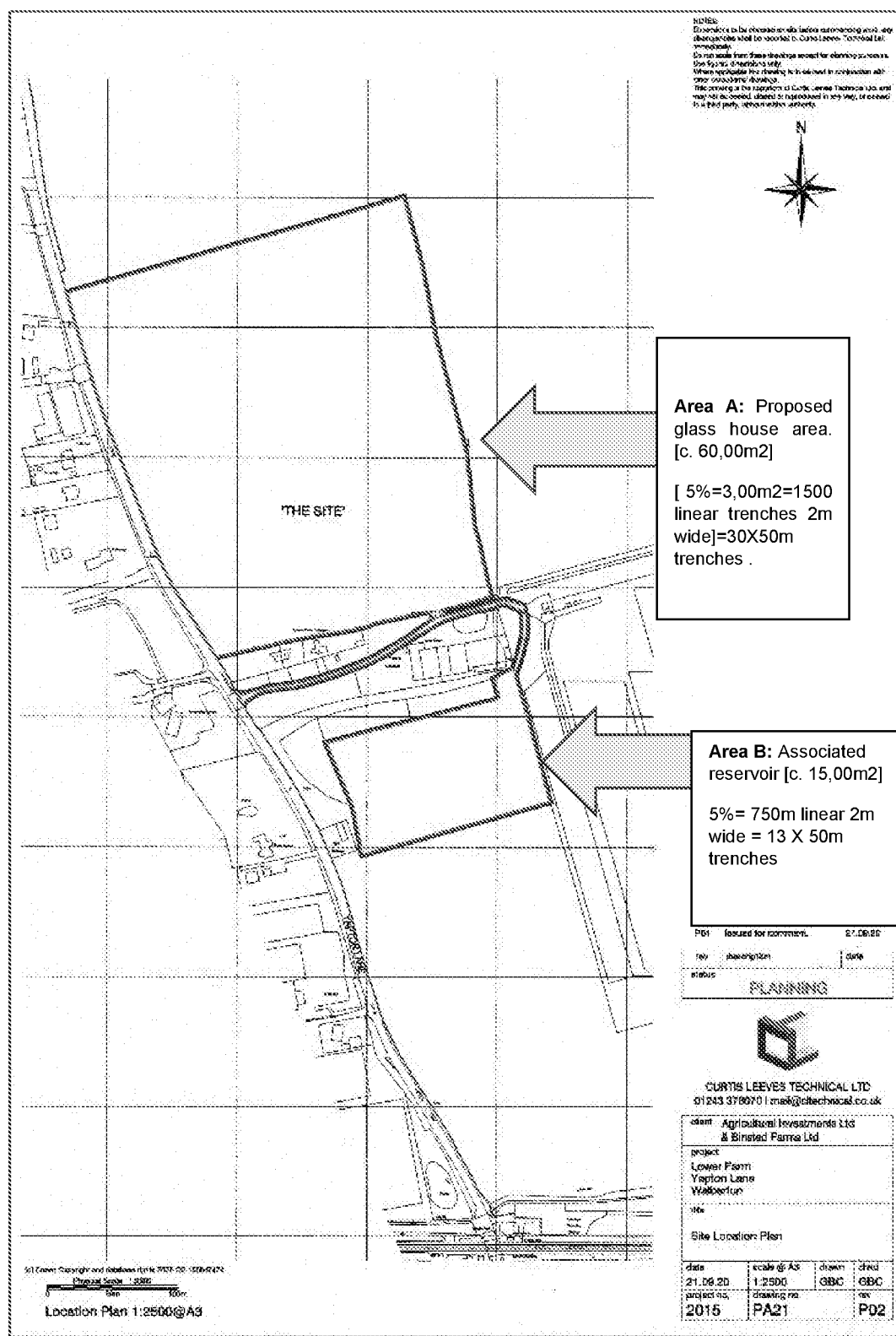


Figure A2: Suggested site investigation per each sub site area [A and B].

